From: McCallum Brenda [mailto:orianamccallum@yahoo.com]

Sent: Wednesday, March 17, 2021 3:18 PM

To: Department of Planning and Permitting < dpp@honolulu.gov>

Subject: Fw: Brenda McCallum's oral Testimony 3/17/21

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From: Avea Watene (via Google Docs) aveawatene@gmail.com>
To: "orianamccallum@yahoo.com" <orianamccallum@yahoo.com>

Sent: Wednesday, March 17, 2021, 03:17:32 PM HST **Subject:** Brenda McCallum's oral Testimony 3/17/21

DEPT OF PLANNING AND PERMITTING CITY & COUNTY OF HONOLULU

aveawatene@gmail.com has attached the following document:



Testimony 3/17

Sending you this information to help with your research in order to understand the need for wind turbine setbacks.

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Aloha. My name is Brenda Oriana McCallum, As an Oahu resident, I strongly support the mission of this state to use renewable clean energy in order to dramatically reduce the carbon output of our islands. However I feel that with the amount of available renewable technology with continued innovative success models, and considering the smaller land availability of our island, I know that our leaders can do better. I strongly oppose the proposition to amend resolution 19-305 to a 1500 ft. setback distance for Industrial wind turbines for the following reasons.

Close proximity of industrial wind turbines have been associated, a significant amount of times, to cause numerous adverse health effects. Carl V. Phillips is a consultant and author specializing in epidemiology, science-based policy making, and communicating scientific concepts to the public. He spent most of his career as a professor of public health and now works in litigation support, scientific advising, and grant-supported research.

In his scientific analysis published in *The Bulletin of Science, Technology, and Society* in 2011, he states.

There is overwhelming evidence that wind turbines cause serious health problems in nearby residents, usually stress-disordertype diseases, at a nontrivial rate. The bulk of the evidence takes the form of thousands of adverse event reports. There is also...systematically gathered data. The adverse event reports provide compelling evidence of the seriousness of the problems and of causation in this case because of their volume, the ease of observing exposure and outcome incidence, and case-crossover data. Proponents of turbines have sought to deny these problems by making a collection of contradictory claims including that the evidence does not "count," the outcomes are not "real" diseases, the outcomes are the victims' own fault, and that acoustical models cannot explain why there are health problems so the problems must not exist. These claims appeared to have swayed many nonexpert observers, though they are easily debunked. Moreover, though the failure of models to explain the observed problems does not deny the problems, it does mean that we do not know what, other than kilometers of distance, could sufficiently mitigate the effects. There has been no policy analysis that justifies imposing these effects on local residents. The attempts to deny the evidence cannot be seen as honest scientific disagreement and represent either gross incompetence or intentional bias. (end quote)

What percentage of Hawaii's residents would desire to have a 568 ft. spinning structure built 1500ft from your valued home, school, and family. I would guess very few. The unfavorability of an industrial sized moving structure close to any residence or community facility, provides simple logic to the devaluization of properties in close proximity to these Industrial sized turbines.

NIMBY'ism is an acronym that stands for "Not in my backyard". Industrial wind farm advocates use this term to categorize those who oppose wind turbines near their home as selfishly not wanting something that is good for the environment if it will directly effect them personally. Considering the devaluization of property because of the unfavorability of the physical structure, tied together with the evidential health reports, NIMBY'ism is not a selfish anti-environmental attitude, it

is a constitutional right to resist the effects of close proximity industrial wind turbines from infringing upon one's life, liberty, and property.

I have a list here of **forty** jurisdictions that did not deny the evidence and collected data against close proximity industrial wind turbines. They now currently have created setback limits that provide protection against these noted effects.

I won't read all 40 for time purposes, but would be happy to provide you with these cases and many more existing jurisdictions that have increased setback distances for industrial wind turbines.

I commend these district leaders for deciding that their public's health concerns should be considered and for taking the time to determine through evidence that industrial wind turbines needed stricter regulations.

Currently in Kahuku, the 568 ft. Industrial Wind Turbines have a setback limit of 568 ft. and are operating way too close to schools, homes, and families. Our leaders refused to hear Kahuku's concerns and sided with the evidence presented by fortune 500 companies financially invested in this project, while rejecting the many claims against it. Kahuku residents now face the same potential for adverse effects that have been reported worldwide.

Hawaii's residents deserve better and providing the regulations in resolution 19-305 will ensure that the leadership we have are capable of providing a better tomorrow.

Please Kokua, Mahalo.

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https://www.lincoln.ne.gov/city/plan/dev/wind/working-group-info/chapman-6.pdf?fbclid=lwAR1 JkCewYxmtG-Xu88q9DhtAJ0kLnrN0QRUroJJzAMCinOpLGC6Wr8hanSM

- 1. Catarunk, Maine 7,920 ft.
- 2. Moscow, Maine 7,920 ft.
- 3. Haut-Saint-Laurent, Montérégie, Québéc 6,562 ft.
- 4. Fayette County, Pennsylvania 6,000 ft.
- 5. Carteret County, North Carolina 5,280 ft. from all abutting property lines Frankfort,
- 6. Maine 5,280 ft. from property line
- 7. Umatilla County, Oregon 5,280 ft. from "unincorporated community" County of Umatilla Oregon passed an ordinance to have wind turbines setback 2 miles from rural communities for peace, health and safety.
- 8. Mason County, Kentucky 5,280 ft. from property line
- 9. Trempealeau County, Wisconsin 5,280 ft. from inhabited structures Hillsdale County, Michigan 5,280 ft. from residences
- 10. Sumner, Maine 5,280 ft. from property line Newport, North Carolina 5,000 ft. from neighboring property lines
- 11. Ellis County, Kansas 4,921 ft. from rural residences
- 12. Rumford, Maine 4,000 ft. from property line
- 13. Clifton, Maine 4,000 ft. from occupied structures
- 14. San Diego, California 3,937 ft. from residences
- 15. Halifax, Nova Scotia 3,281 ft. from habitable building
- 16. Claybanks Township, Michigan 3,000 ft. from property line
- 17. Cape Vincent, New York 2,953 ft.
- 18. Potter County, Pennsylvania 2,900 ft.
- 19. Wareham, Massachusetts 2,800 ft. from residences
- 20. Goodhue County, Minnesota 2,700 ft. from non-participants
- 21. Roanoke County, Virginia 2,640 ft. from residences
- 22. Tipton County, Indiana 2,640 ft. from residences
- 23. Union Township, Wisconsin 2,640 ft. from residences
- 24. Perry, New York 2,640 ft. from residences
- 25. Rock County, Wisconsin 2,640 ft.
- 26. Buckland, Massachusetts 2,640 ft. from residences
- 27. Granville, Pennsylvania 2,500 ft. from property line
- 28. Charlton, Massachusetts 2,500 ft.
- 29. Allegany, New York 2,500 ft.
- 30. Rutland Regional Planning Commission 1 mile per megawatt
- 31. Linwood Township 1640 from property lines and roads

- 32. Fort Fairfield Town 1 mile
- 33. Dixfeild Town 4,000 feet
- 34. Freedom Town 13 times the height
- 35. Boone County 2640 feet
- 36. Cleburne County 2500 37. Advisory Boards UK Noise Association 5,280 ft.

- 38. French Academy of Medicine 4,921 ft.
 39. National Research Council 2,640 ft.
 40. Turbine Manufacturers Volkswind 3,280 ft. (Germany)